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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with Assembly resolution 63/129 on measures to eliminate international terrorism. Chapters II and III of the report contain information about measures taken at the national and international levels, based on material transmitted by Governments and international organizations. Chapter IV describes recent developments related to Assembly resolution 51/210. Chapter V reflects information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism. Chapter VI provides information on the publication of the third edition of *International Instruments related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism*.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/53, taking into account the modalities set out in the report of the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (A/50/372 and Add.1) and the views expressed by States in the debate of the Sixth Committee during that session, as read together with General Assembly resolution 63/129.

2. By a note verbale dated 30 January 2009, the Secretary-General drew the attention of all States to General Assembly resolution 49/60 and the Declaration annexed thereto and requested them to submit, by 31 May 2009, information on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. The Secretary-General also noted that in the information they submitted, States might wish to give particular attention to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1269 (1999). As at 30 June 2009, replies had been received from 26 States (see chap. II.A, below). Some States referred to the information contained in their reports to the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). Those reports can be found at http://www.un.org/sc/ctc/countryreports/Creports.shtml.

3. By a letter dated 4 February 2009, the Secretary-General invited relevant specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations to submit information or other pertinent material on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration, by 30 June 2009. Replies were received from 11 international organizations (see chap. II.B. below), as well as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution 63/129.

II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

A. Information received from Member States[1]

4. **Andorra** reported that it was a party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments and had furnished the requested information to relevant Committees established by the Security Council.

5. **Austria** was a party to all universal counter-terrorism instruments except for the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. However, both Protocols had been signed by Austria on 12 May 2006 and the domestic ratification procedure was under preparation. At the subregional level, Austria had signed a treaty on strengthening transnational cooperation, especially in countering terrorism, organized crime and illegal migration on 27 May 2005, with Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Germany, France and Spain. The treaty entered into force between Austria, Germany

[1] Information on the participation of States in counter-terrorism instruments relating to the suppression of international terrorism is presented in chap. III of the present report.

and Spain in November 2006 and had 13 European States as signatories. Austria had also signed the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and domestic ratification was in process. It was also party to the European Convention on Extradition of 1957 and its second additional protocol. Austria's Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance Act of 1979 applied on the basis of reciprocity where no other treaty provisions existed. Austria relied on the Aliens Police Act of 2005 to ensure that immigrants and asylum-seekers were not engaged in terrorist activities. The Act regulated the entry, stay and residence of foreigners.

6. Austria expressed its support for the increased cooperation of the three Security Council Committees established pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004) to deal with countering terrorism, and welcomed their efforts to develop a common strategy to engage with international, regional and subregional organizations, entities and agencies.

7. Reiterating the importance of the counter-terrorism capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Austria underlined that it hosted its Terrorism Prevention Branch and was one of its main voluntary contributors; in 2009 it had contributed $164,000 to the global project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism. Austria also supported the consolidation of the counter-terrorism programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and welcomed its efforts to develop and transfer legal knowledge and expertise to help strengthen the capacity of Member States.

8. Austria was planning to organize, along with other countries, a two-day international workshop of national counter-terrorism focal points, to be held in Vienna in October 2009.

9. Austria highlighted that in 2008, within the framework of the European Union counter-terrorism strategy of 2005 as complemented by the strategy and action plan on combating radicalization and recruitment, it had successfully completed a project aimed at enhancing the capacity of prison staff to recognize and address radicalization within penitentiary institutions.

10. Austria noted its longstanding tradition of and experience with intercultural and inter-religious dialogue activities, which played a role in preventing political and social radicalization and in strengthening moderate forces and their visibility against radical and extremist positions. Such activities had been intensified during the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue (2008), with a particular focus on women, youth, religious authorities and the media. Within that context, workshops, training programmes, seminars, and conferences had been organized, including the 2008 conference on Europe and the Arab World: Connecting Partners in Dialogue, organized jointly with the League of Arab States.

11. **Belarus** indicated that, as part of the development of international counter-terrorism cooperation among the security bodies and special services of States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Protocol No. 5 to the Agreement of 29 May 1992 on cooperation and interaction between the State Security Committee of Kazakhstan and the State Security Committee of Belarus, concerning cooperation among counter-terrorist centres, had been signed on 29 October 2008.

12. The State Security Committee of Belarus maintained ongoing cooperation with the CIS Counter-Terrorism Centre, which had been established on 1 December 2000

and was composed of plenipotentiary representatives of CIS member States, including Belarus. There was cooperation between its State Security Committee and CIS security bodies and special services in matters of exchange of information, as well as sharing modalities and methods for countering terrorism and improving the legal basis for such work.

13. From 25 August to 12 September 2008, a strategic joint command-post exercise, Bastion Anti-Terror 2008, was organized and conducted in accordance with the CIS programme of cooperation in combating terrorism and other violent manifestations of extremism for 2008-2010.

14. **China** provided a list of 11 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below) to which it was a party. It had also signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; the domestic legal process for ratification had already begun and it fully supported and conscientiously fulfilled its international obligations under that instrument.

15. China, along with the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, had signed the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, containing detailed provisions on relevant law enforcement cooperation within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Each member State of that Organization was in the process of studying the drafting of a Shanghai Cooperation Organization agreement on counter-terrorism in order to perfect the Organization's legal foundation for counter-terrorism and broaden its scope.

16. China had joined the Eurasian Group on combating money-laundering and financing of terrorism in 2004, and the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) in 2007. The China Anti-Money Laundering Monitoring and Analysis Centre had been established in 2004, with the primary responsibility for collecting, analysing, monitoring and providing specialized information on anti-money-laundering. To date, the Centre had signed anti-money-laundering information exchange agreements with 14 countries and regions.

17. Since 1980, China had concluded 102 extradition agreements, judicial assistance agreements, and agreements on cooperation in combating terrorism, extremism and separatism with 58 countries. Of those agreements, 79 had entered into force and proved to be a positive tool for effectively combating terrorist crimes. In 2000, the legislative organs of China had adopted the Extradition Law, establishing a comprehensive and systematic national extradition regime.

18. China's 1997 revised Criminal Law provided a legal foundation for strengthening international coordination and cooperation in the fight against criminal terrorist activities and listed the specific provisions amending or adding criminal offences in accordance with international anti-terrorism agreements. The adoption of its Amended Criminal Law in 2001 added the offences of providing funds for terrorist activity and fabricating or disseminating terrorist information and increased the discretion in the sentencing for terrorist crimes.

19. The 2006 Anti-money Laundering Law, which established a complete system of precautions against the financing of terrorism, had taken effect on 1 January 2007.

20. China was also drafting and promulgating several laws and regulations concerning the management and control of dangerous items, such as firearms and explosives. Customs, entry and exit procedures, as well as border inspection and controls, had also been strengthened to prevent dangerous items from entering the country. China envisaged the future launch of a study on drafting a comprehensive anti-terrorism legislation regime.

21. **Cuba** reiterated its willingness to cooperate with any State in preventing and combating international terrorism on the basis of mutual respect, sovereign equality of States and the principles and norms of international law, including the Charter of the United Nations. It categorically rejected the unilateral compilation of lists of alleged State sponsors of terrorism, as incompatible with international law. It reaffirmed its support for the request for extradition filed with the Government of the United States of America by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on 15 June 2005 to bring Luis Posada Carriles to justice and deplored that Orlando Bosch and Luis Posada Carriles were at large.

22. Cuba also made reference to the holding in high-security prisons in the United States of its citizens and others, claiming that they were completely innocent of the charges brought against them.

23. The **Czech Republic** had deposited its instrument of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel on 23 September 2008.

24. An agreement on police cooperation had been signed on 27 November 2008 with Belgium. Another agreement, on cooperation in combating crime, had been signed on 27 April 2009 with Albania. Both agreements, still subject to ratification, regulate, inter alia, cooperation in suppressing criminal activities connected with terrorism and its financing. Moreover, an agreement with the United States on enhancing cooperation in preventing and combating serious crime, including terrorism, had been signed on 12 November 2008, subject to ratification, but was being applied provisionally insofar as permitted by domestic law.

25. The new Czech Criminal Code (Act No. 40/2009) replacing the Criminal Code (Act No. 140/1961 as amended) would enter into effect on 1 January 2010. It defined the crime of "terrorist attack" and criminalized support of terrorist acts, as well as support of terrorists and members of terrorist groups.

26. New Act No. 253/2008 on selected measures against the legitimization of proceeds of crime and financing of terrorism had come into effect on 1 September 2008, thus implementing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money-laundering and terrorist financing, as well as related regulations of the European Community. The Act also implemented some obligations arising from relevant international treaties, including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

27. Czech Decree No. 210/2008 (later amended by Decree No. 88/2009) on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism, based on United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and incorporating European Union Council Common Position 2001/931/CFSP on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism, introduced the duty to apply restrictive measures in respect of certain

natural persons and members or representatives of designated organized groups within the European Union.

28. In 2008 and 2009, no incidents of international terrorism had been reported in the territory of the Czech Republic and there had been no prosecution and sentencing relating to international terrorism.

29. **Finland** had ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism on 13 January 2009. No prosecutions concerning terrorist offences had been initiated in Finland during the reporting period.

30. **Germany's** Act on Averting Threats posed by International Terrorism, under which the Federal Criminal Police Office was empowered to conduct covert surveillance of information technology systems, had entered into force on 1 January 2009.

31. On 28 May 2009, the German Bundestag had passed a bill to close gaps in existing legislation on the preparation of serious acts of violent subversion. The bill stipulated that the crucial criterion for criminalization was a concrete preparatory act, rather than a mere state of mind. It would specifically introduce provisions concerning preparing a serious act of violent subversion (section 89a of the Criminal Code), such as training or receiving training to commit a serious act of violent subversion; manufacturing, procuring, providing or storing specified weapons, specified substances or devices needed to carry out the offence prepared; procuring or storing essential items or "precursors" needed to manufacture those weapons, substances or devices; and financing an attack. It also addressed establishing relations for the purpose of committing a serious act of violent subversion (section 89b of the Criminal Code); and issuing instructions for the purpose of committing a serious act of violent subversion (section 91 of the Criminal Code). The bill required the approval of the Bundesrat.

32. **Greece** provided a list of 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments that it had ratified (see table 2 below). It had also signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism on 15 September 2005, and was currently considering its ratification. Furthermore, the process had been initiated for the ratification of the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material of 2005, the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. It had signed the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three additional Protocols, which were all under process of ratification.

33. Greece also provided a list of regional instruments that it had ratified or signed within the framework of the Council of Europe, the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation and the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative.

34. At the bilateral level, Greece had concluded a convention with the Republic of Italy on the fight against terrorism, organized crime and smuggling of narcotics. Nearly all bilateral police cooperation agreements signed by Greece specifically referred to combating terrorism as one of the areas of cooperation.

35. Greece had also enacted legislation that was relevant to the fight against terrorism, specifically: the Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement by

virtue of Law 2514/1997 (Official Gazette A'140, 27 June 1977); the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction by virtue of Law 2254/1994 (Official Gazette A'194, 18 November 1994); Law 2991/2002 (Official Gazette A'35, 27 February 2002) for the implementation of the aforementioned Convention; Law 3251/2004 (Official Gazette A'127, 9 July 2004); European arrest warrant, amendment of Law 2928/2001 on criminal organizations and other provisions; and Law 3663/2008 (Official Gazette A'99, 28 May 2008) on the European Union Judicial Cooperation Unit (EUROJUST), joint investigation teams and other provisions.

36. Moreover, new domestic legislation had been adopted against the financing of terrorism and money-laundering. By virtue of Law 3691/2008 (Official Gazette A'166, 5 August 2008) the provisions of Directive 2005/60/EC and certain provisions of Directive 2006/70/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, and the largest part of the 40 + 9 recommendations of FATF, had been embodied into Greek legislation.

37. **Iraq** was a party to several regional and international treaties and conventions dealing with counter-terrorism, in particular the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.

38. Moreover, a counter-terrorism body had been established, giving effect to the comprehensive Iraqi counter-terrorism strategy. Numerous meetings between Iraq and neighbouring States, including Saudi Arabia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan and Syrian Arab Republic, had been convened to reach agreement on the preparation of bilateral memorandums of understanding concerning citizens of those countries who committed terrorist crimes in Iraqi territory and also on modalities for giving effect to sentences passed on them, bearing in mind human rights standards and due process guarantees.

39. **Italy** provided a list of agreements, technical understandings and bilateral memorandums for international police cooperation in terrorism matters (between 2007 and 2009) in force, not in force or which were currently in negotiation with Algeria, Azerbaijan, Israel, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Serbia and the United States. Since the last report, no new national legislation had been adopted in the field of international terrorism.

40. On 10 June 2009, four persons who were part of an armed squad linked to the Red Brigades were arrested for crimes related to terrorism after a thorough investigation that had begun in February 2007. On 11 June 2009, six Italian citizens were arrested in Genoa on suspicion of plotting an attack on the Group of Eight Summit facilities. Those arrests were the result of a two-year probe using wiretap and other surveillance techniques.

41. At the end of the trial of the so-called "New Red Brigades" on 13 June 2009, the Court of Assizes of Milan convicted 14 people for terrorism, while three other people were acquitted.

42. International security, counter-terrorism and the fight against transnational organized crime were high on the agenda of the Italian Presidency of the Group of Eight, including the Group of Eight Summit, in 2009. To that end, a Conference on destabilizing factors had been hosted in Rome on 23 and 24 April 2009.

43. Italy was engaged in a series of bilateral capacity-building and technical assistance activities throughout the globe, particularly in North Africa and the Middle East. Italy was also funding several multilateral projects in the fields of counter-terrorism and transnational organized crime with several international organizations, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the African Union and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre.

44. **Kuwait** indicated the measures it had taken to implement Security Council resolutions on terrorism, such as the enactment of an anti-money-laundering law, the regulation of the collection of charitable donations and the expulsion from the country of foreign extremist elements. It was also making every effort to strengthen cooperation between States and international and regional organizations and agencies by exchanging security information, taking part in meetings and conferences, and exchanging visits and expertise in the field of terrorism.

45. Kuwait provided a list of measures taken within the framework of operational coordination in the areas of counter-terrorism and information exchange, including the holding of meetings with other States, the exchange and extradition of suspected and wanted persons, the circulation of information on those persons and on counter-terrorism, the cooperation in counter-terrorism training, the close monitoring of persons listed as terrorists by the United Nations, the establishment of committees to monitor and study the effects of and devise remedies for manifestations of terrorism at the local level, the use of the most up-to-date surveillance technology, the enhancement of early warning systems and the monitoring of financial institutions.

46. **Liechtenstein** was a party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below). In early June 2009, the Government had formally submitted to the Parliament a request to approve the ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

47. In December 2008, the Parliament had passed legislation aimed at substantively implementing international standards in the fight against money-laundering and combating terrorist financing, thus substantively implementing Directive 2005/60/EC and Directive 2006/70/EC. The legislative package included, in particular, a comprehensive revision of the Due Diligence Act as well as selected amendments to the Criminal Code.

48. **Lithuania** was a party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments, as well as to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (see table 2 below). In addition, it had concluded bilateral agreements on cooperation in combating terrorism and other crimes with Belgium, Belarus, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and the United States.

49. Lithuania had enacted new and amended existing legislation, including the Criminal Code, the Aviation Law, the Law on Safe Navigation, the Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition, the Law on the Control of Strategic Goods, the Law on the Implementation of Economic and other International Sanctions, the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens, and the Law on the Prevention of Money-Laundering

and Terrorism Financing, in order to implement non-self-executing provisions of international counter-terrorism instruments

50. Criminal proceedings were initiated against four foreign citizens suspected of violating the Lithuanian Criminal Code, concerning illegal possession of large amounts of firearms, ammunition, powerful explosives and explosive substances, as well as preparation to commit smuggling thereof and to provide support to a terrorist group. One of the persons was arrested and European arrest warrants had been issued for the other three.

51. **Mexico** had redoubled its efforts to create a comprehensive framework of legislative and executive measures, including to build its institutional and legal capacity for preventing and combating international terrorism. FATF on money-laundering concluded its third mutual evaluation of Mexico on 17 October 2008.

52. Mexico, as Vice-Chair of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, had been instrumental in the negotiation of the Declaration on Strengthening Border Controls and International Cooperation in the Fight against Terrorism.

53. Mexico had drawn up a 2009 workplan for the High-level Specialized Committee on International Disarmament, Terrorism and Security, as well as operating rules for its six operational groups, including the one responsible for international terrorism. As part of efforts to strengthen maritime security, the Ministry of the Navy had signed a number of agreements, conventions, basic documents and letters establishing procedures for cooperation with various administrative entities. With regard to airport security, Mexico had undertaken to draw up a law on civil aviation security aiming to regulate in detail civil aviation security practices. Forty per cent of the various regulatory instruments had already been drafted. Mexico had also provided information on baggage screening and surveillance systems.

54. Mexico further reported on various measures it had taken to strengthen national security, such as databases, border entry screening and the facilitation of information exchange. It also provided detailed data on measures it had undertaken relating to the detection of radioactive and nuclear material that could represent a threat to national security. In 2008, various Mexican authorities responsible for security had taken part in training and capacity-building activities as part of the effort made at all levels to build institutional capacity for preventing and combating terrorism.

55. **Oman** provided a list of 13 universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments it had ratified. It had also enacted and ratified a number of laws, resolutions and recommendations dealing with counter-terrorism, including the Counter-Terrorism Act promulgated by Royal Decree No. 8/2007; the Penal Code promulgated by Royal Decree No. 7/74; the Penal Procedure Law promulgated by Royal Decree No. 97/99; the Telecommunications Regulatory Act promulgated by Royal Decree No. 30/2002 and the implementing regulations promulgated by ministerial decision No. 10/2007; and the Money-Laundering Act promulgated by Royal Decree No. 34/2002 and the implementing regulations promulgated by Royal Decree No. 72/2004.

56. **Pakistan** was a party to 10 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below) and was to deposit its instrument of accession to the International

Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.[2] It was also considering becoming a party to the remaining conventions and it was a signatory to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It further mentioned the regional instruments it had signed or ratified.

57. Pakistan was implementing Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) and all subsequent resolutions related to counter-terrorism; effect was given to such resolutions through the United Nations (Security Council) Act, 1948. Statutory Regulatory Orders had been issued to provide legal cover for implementing sanctions measures, including measures such as freezing funds and financial resources, arms embargo and travel ban.

58. Pakistan had also enacted the Pakistan Arms Ordinance, 1965; the Surrender of Illicit Arms Act, 1991; the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1992; the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997; the Control of Narcotics Substances Act, 1997; the Anti-Narcotics Force Act, 1997; the Pakistan Madrassah Education (Establishment and Affiliation of Model Dinin Madaris) Board Ordinance, 2001; and the Anti-Money-Laundering Ordinance, 2007.

59. It was also implementing the comprehensive international standards embodied in the recommendations of FATF. Money-laundering was an extraditable offence. Pakistan had concluded extradition treaties with 29 countries and bilateral agreements and memorandums of understanding on terrorism and security related aspects with 50 countries.

60. The Financial Monitoring Unit had been established at the State Bank of Pakistan in order to monitor suspicious financial transactions. Pakistan had further undertaken reforms aimed at the registration of madaris, the monitoring of their activities, the auditing of their accounts, and the prevention of teaching and publishing of literature for promoting militancy, sectarianism or religious hatred.

61. Pakistan was also taking measures to prevent abuse of charities and non-profit and non-governmental organizations by terrorists. The measures included the drafting of a single law for registration and the creation of a single registration authority, the development of a code of ethics, and the creation of a national database of non-governmental organizations.

62. Pakistan had deployed about 150,000 troops and security personnel on its border with Afghanistan and set up 1,000 border posts to interdict Al-Qaida/Taliban members. It had apprehended more than 700 Al-Qaida operatives and affiliates, including some of its top leaders. It further mentioned that a number of security personnel had lost their life in anti-terrorist operations.

63. **Panama** was a party to 14 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below). Panama was also committed to undertake the obligations established by Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004) and other similar counter-terrorism instruments.

64. Panama's Law No. 50 of 2 July 2003 provided for the addition of a new chapter on terrorism in the Penal Code and established other provisions that criminalized the financing of terrorism. Laws No. 41 and 42 of 2000 dealt

[2] Deposited on 17 June 2009.

extensively with the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking and acts related to terrorism and other related offences.

65. The recommendations on terrorist financing made by FATF had been adopted and, together with the recommendations on money-laundering, constituted the basic framework for the prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism.

66. The International Ship and Port Facility Security Code had been implemented through the 2003 Amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. A series of plans had also been developed to reinforce maritime security and, in particular, the security of the port sector and the Panama Canal.

67. Panama was involved in bilateral and multilateral initiatives aimed at assuring secure trade, including the Transshipment Country Export Control Initiative, the Container Security Initiative and the Proliferation Security Initiative. It had implemented the security measures recommended by the International Maritime Organization and had applied the provisions of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code.

68. **Poland** was a party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below). It expected the International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism to be ratified in the second part of 2009.

69. In connection with the Act of 16 November 2000 on Counteracting the Introduction into Financial Circulation of Property Values Derived from Illegal or Undisclosed Sources and on Counteracting the Financing of Terrorism, the General Inspector of Financial Information was responsible for obtaining, gathering, processing and analysing information with the aim, inter alia, of counteracting the financing of terrorism. Within that framework, eight proceedings had been initiated regarding transactions performed by 74 entities, and the Internal Security Agency had received 15 notifications regarding persons and entities encompassed by the conducted proceedings.

70. On 7 May 2009, the Polish Parliament had adopted a bill amending the Act on Counteracting the Introduction into Financial Circulation of Property Values Derived from Illegal or Undisclosed Sources and on Counteracting the Financing of Terrorism. The bill provided for an autonomous offence of financing terrorism. It was awaiting Senate approval.

71. Poland had established the Counter-Terrorism Centre within the structure of the Internal Security Agency. It had begun functioning on 1 October 2008 and operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week. A concept for an anti-terrorist law was being worked out on the expert level.

72. No terrorist incident had been reported in Poland since 1 January 2008. Nevertheless, law enforcement agencies were conducting investigations connected with alleged acts of terrorism aimed at Polish citizens outside Polish territory.

73. **Qatar** provided a list of 12 universal and 3 regional counter-terrorism instruments to which it was party (see table 2 below). Qatar had also concluded bilateral conventions or memorandums of understanding on counter-terrorism and security cooperation with Belarus, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen.

74. Under article 68 of the Permanent Constitution treaties had the power of law after ratification and publication in the Official Gazette. Qatar had promulgated new domestic legislation and amended existing legislation to ensure implementation of such treaties. The counter-terrorism legislation included the Counter-Terrorism Act No. 3 of 2004, the Anti-Money-Laundering Act No. 28 of 2002, amended by Decree No. 21 of 2003, the Penal Code (Act No. 11 of 2004), the Civil Aviation Act (Act No. 15 of 2002), Act No. 12 of 2003 establishing the Internal Security Force (Lekhwiya), the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. 23 of 2004) and Act No. 13 of 2004 establishing the Qatari Authority for Charitable Activities.

75. Qatar had also established the National Counter-Terrorism Committee to devise counter-terrorism policies, plans and programmes, and to coordinate the work of all the national bodies involved in giving effect to the obligations contained in the resolutions of the Security Council and other resolutions of the United Nations related to counter-terrorism.

76. The **Russian Federation** was a party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments. On 26 January 2009, it had signed the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism.

77. During the reporting period, the Russian Federation had done some work to strengthen international counter-terrorism cooperation and to improve its regulatory legal framework. An agreement on the procedure for the organization and staging of joint counter-terrorism exercises by States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization had been signed in August 2008. The necessary internal procedures were being completed to ratify the 2007 Treaty of States members of CIS on the prevention of the legalization of funds obtained by criminal means (money-laundering) and the financing of terrorism.

78. The Russian Federation also provided detailed information on counter-terrorism laws, decrees, regulations and decisions or drafts being developed, inter alia, on levels of terrorist threat and the procedures for declaring them; transport security; improving procedures for the use of airspace; establishing a legal mechanism for the social rehabilitation of persons who were involved in combating terrorism or who were victims of terrorist acts; strengthening international counter-terrorism cooperation and improving its regulatory legal framework; developing a set of additional measures designed to meet the requirements of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy; the use of weapons and military equipment by the armed forces of the Russian Federation to eliminate or avert the threat of terrorist acts in the air; compensation for injury to the life and health of persons as a result of their involvement in combating terrorism; improving legislative support for measures to combat the financing of terrorism. Moreover, further work was under way to improve national counter-terrorism legislation and to bring it into line with international obligations and standards.

79. The armed forces of the Russian Federation had participated in various international training exercises to develop counter-terrorism techniques and methods. The Ministry of Defence had also been involved in implementing a package of measures, in conjunction with member States of CIS to strengthen controls on the transfer of man-portable air defence systems; on the storage, manufacture, use and disposal of weapons, ammunition and explosives; and on the use of components and materials used to manufacture weapons of mass destruction.

In addition, the Ministry was participating in activities to strengthen the protection and defence of facilities that posed an increased threat to people and the environment in the event of terrorist attacks.

80. In 2008, a total of 642 terrorist offences had been recorded in the Russian Federation. The detection rate for terrorist offences was 86.3 per cent and 104 terrorist acts had been identified and averted; half of those acts had been planned for commission in densely populated areas.

81. There had been a significant decline in the number of offences covered by article 205 (Terrorist acts) of the Criminal Code. During the reporting period, only 10 such offences had been reported (down 79.2 per cent).

82. In 2008 the Russian Federation pretrial investigation authorities had dealt with over 300 criminal cases involving terrorist offences; 165 of those cases, involving 235 persons, had been referred to the courts; nine cases had been dismissed and 33 cases had been suspended. The courts had heard 161 criminal cases related to criminal terrorism involving 243 persons. The total number of persons convicted was 219, of whom 182 had been convicted under article 208 of the Criminal Code (Organization of, or participation in, an illegal armed formation); 28 persons had been convicted under article 205 of the Criminal Code; five persons had been convicted under article 205.1 of the Criminal Code (Facilitation of terrorist activity); and four persons had been convicted under article 206 (Hostage-taking). More than 80 per cent of the criminal cases heard by the courts were for offences related to the organization of, or participation in, an illegal armed formation.

83. On 13 November 2008, Al-Qaida had been recognized as a terrorist organization through a decision of the Supreme Court.

84. **San Marino** provided a list with seven universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments which it had signed or ratified (see table 2 below).[3]

85. San Marino had adopted new Law No. 92 of 17 June 2008 on provisions on preventing and combating money-laundering and terrorist financing, which had entered into force on 23 September 2008. Four Delegated Decrees had been issued on 31 October 2008 in order to implement its articles 90 and 91. On 24 November 2008, the Financial Intelligence Agency had become operational, according to article 92 of Law No. 92, issuing Instruction No. 2008-03 on Identification, verification and analysis of critical transactions; Instruction No. 2008-04 on Specific measures for the electronic transfer of funds; Instruction No. 2008-05 on Operating rules and procedural aspects of the fight against money-laundering and terrorist financing; Instruction No. 2009-01 on Enhanced due diligence procedures in respect of customers resident or located in countries, jurisdictions or territories subject to strict monitoring by FATF and the Moneyval Committee; and Instruction No. 2009-02 on Disclosure obligations to foreign counterparts. Law No. 92 also assigned the Credit and Savings Committee the function of promoting national and international cooperation for effectively preventing and combating money-laundering and terrorist financing, on the basis of international standards.

86. On 6 October 2008, the State Congress had adopted Decision No. 2 outlining provisions for implementing the measures adopted by the United Nations Security Council to combat terrorism, the financing thereof and the activity of countries

[3] See also http://www.esteri.sm/on-line/Home/TrattatiInternazionali.html.

which threatened international peace and security (Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1373 (2001), 1390 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1735 (2006), 1822 (2008)). On the same date, the State Congress had adopted Decision No. 3 outlining provisions for implementing the measures adopted by the Security Council against the Islamic Republic of Iran (Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008)).

87. During the first months of 2009, the State Congress had adopted several Decisions on anti-money-laundering.

88. San Marino also provided statistics on prosecutions, as well as on the work of its Financial Intelligence Agency.[4]

89. **Saudi Arabia** had ratified 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below). It further provided a list of the regional conventions it had acceded to, as well as of codes of conduct and strategies adopted at the regional level.

90. **Slovenia** had ratified 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below). The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, both signed in 2005, were in the process of ratification. The ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, signed in 2006, was planned for August 2009 and the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, signed in 2007, for November 2009.

91. In addition to the information provided in 2008,[5] Slovenia, as a member of the European Union, had also implemented European Union legal instruments in the area of preventing and combating terrorism, through adoption of relevant measures at the national level.

92. Several amendments to national legislation had been made in order to enhance the legal framework in the area of countering international terrorism. The new Criminal Code that had entered into force in 2008 contained a wide list of terrorism related offences, including the criminal offence of terrorism, financing of terrorism, incitement and public glorification of terrorist acts and recruitment and training for terrorism. It also defined different forms of participation in criminal offences (including terrorism) and set out conditions for criminal liability and punishment of accomplices, including criminalizing intentional support to another person in committing a criminal offence, as if that person had committed that crime, though its sentence could be reduced.

93. Several executive regulations had been adopted on the basis of the Act on the Prevention of Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing 2007.

94. The Office for Money-Laundering Prevention had signed three informal letters on the exchange of information in the area of anti-money-laundering and the prevention of terrorist financing with its counterpart authorities in Israel (2004), Canada (2005) and Netherlands Antilles (2007).

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[4] The statistics are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

[5] See A/63/173, paras. 83-86.

95. During the reporting period, no terrorism-related incidents had been identified in Slovenia and no prosecutions had been conducted. Furthermore, no important deviations and escalation of similar security threats had been observed.

96. **Switzerland** was party to all universal counter-terrorism instruments and had concluded bilateral treaties on police cooperation with all its neighbouring States and with various States in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. Such treaties had entered into force with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in January 2009 and with Bosnia and Herzegovina in February 2009.

97. Following the FATF recommendations, an amendment to the Anti-Money-Laundering Act had entered into force on 1 February 2009. Explicitly including the financing of terrorism, the amendment introduced the duty of the financial intermediary to file a report with the Money-Laundering Reporting Office if it had reasonable grounds to suspect that the assets involved in the business relationship served the financing of terrorism. The Ordinance of the Federal Financial Market Supervisory Authority on the financing of terrorism had entered into force on 1 January 2009, including the FATF recommendations on electronic transfers.

98. The Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority had become operational on 1 January 2009 with the entry into force of the Financial Market Supervision Act. The Authority had succeeded the Federal Banking Commission, the Federal Office of Private Insurance and the Anti-Money-Laundering Control Authority.

99. In February 2009, the Federal Council had adopted an ordinance on the control of transboundary traffic of cash, enabling the interrogation on transported cash at boarder controls.

100. The amendment of the Federal Act on measures to maintain internal security and the revision of the Federal Act on foreign nationals were under consideration.

101. On 5 December 2008, the Federal Council had extended the Ordinance forbidding Al-Qaida and its related organizations, as well as the Ordinance regarding the extension of the duty to inform and the right to communicate.

102. In 2008, the Money-Laundering Reporting Office had recorded nine communications of financial intermediaries relating to suspected terrorist financing for total funds amounting to 1,058,000 Swiss francs.

103. In November 2008, in reaction to attacks against the Turkish community and in application of its Constitution, Switzerland had adopted concrete measures regulating activities of certain organizations, such as fund-raising during certain traditional events.

104. In 2008, the Public Prosecutor of the Confederation had carried out an inquiry against presumed members of Ansar al-Islam (Ansar al-Sunna) suspected of financing terrorism, membership and support of a criminal organization, and human trafficking. The inquiry would be submitted to the investigating magistrate in order to initiate a preliminary investigation around mid-2009. Another inquiry had been initiated by the Public Prosecutor against presumed members of the Iranian movement Mojahedin-e Khalq, who were suspected of being members of and providing support to a criminal organization. They were also accused of money-laundering and fraud.

105. On 2 May 2008, the Federal Court confirmed the judgement of 21 June 2007 of the Federal Criminal Court in Bellinzona, which had found an Islamist from Tunisia and his wife guilty of illegal propaganda activities on the Internet. The judgement of the Federal Court recognized that the Internet could be used as a "weapon" in favour of terrorist movements.

106. No new cases of extradition related to terrorism had been reported. However, 139 cases of interdiction of entry into the Swiss territory had been pronounced for security reasons pertaining to terrorism.

107. Switzerland was officially part of the Schengen area and was linked to the Schengen Information System (SIS). Moreover, Switzerland had extended its cooperation agreement with the European Police Office (Europol) to include every crime covered by the Europol mandate.

108. **Thailand** provided a list of nine universal counter-terrorism instruments to which it was party (see table 2 below). It also reported that its Cabinet had instructed authorities concerned to take all necessary steps to accelerate the process of becoming party to the remaining instruments.

109. Thailand had become a party to the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism in March 2008. The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking had been finalized in New Delhi and was expected to be signed at the next ministerial meeting, to be held in Myanmar in 2009.

110. In 2008, Thailand had signed a memorandum of understanding on the exchange of financial intelligence with Chile, the Russian Federation and China. Similar memorandums had been signed with a total of 35 jurisdictions. The Anti-Money Laundering Office regularly shared intelligence information on money-laundering with other foreign financial intelligence units around the world.

111. The new Extradition Act had been enacted in 2008 to exclude the application of the political exception clause to terrorist offences and to make provision for the "extradite or prosecute" principle.

112. The National Assembly had amended the Penal Code in July 2007 proscribing the forgery, distribution, sale and possession of illegal passports and other travel documents. Penalties for those offences had also been increased. The Office of the Attorney General of Thailand was in the process of submitting to the Cabinet a draft act on prevention and suppression of transnational organized crime, in line with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

113. In order to strengthen the monitoring of cross-border remittance, the Anti-Money Laundering Office and the Customs Department had jointly developed a system allowing the direct sharing of data. In an attempt to curb cash couriers and bulk cash smuggling, the Ministry of Finance had issued an announcement on foreign currency limitation, effective February 2008.

114. Concerning border and transport security, Thailand had established the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System at major airports and border checkpoints to track movements of passengers.

B. Information received from international organizations

1. United Nations system

115. The **International Civil Aviation Organization** (ICAO) stated that efforts were being made to develop and deploy new technology at airports that was capable of detecting hazardous substances within liquids, aerosols and sprays. A full analysis of the potential vulnerabilities of civil aviation, as well as efforts to compile a comprehensive list of potential threats and to identify suitable countermeasures to such threats, was being prepared by a working group of the ICAO Aviation Security Panel.

116. The seventh edition of the five-volume ICAO *Security Manual for Safeguarding Civil Aviation against Acts of Unlawful Interference* had been partially disseminated and two unpublished volumes were being finalized. ICAO continued to play a leading role in ensuring the security of travel documents, principally through its machine readable travel documents programme. ICAO also provided information on the implementation of the Universal Security Audit Programme and on its enhanced aviation security assistance and support strategy.

117. The **International Maritime Organization** (IMO) reported that, as of 31 May 2009, 152 States had become Party to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and there were 140 State Parties to its Protocol of 1988. IMO further indicated that each of the 2005 Protocols had been signed by 18 States. As of 31 May 2009, the 2005 Protocol to the 1988 Convention had eight Contracting States and the 2005 Protocol to the Protocol of 1988 had six Contracting States.

118. In addition to the information provided in 2008,[6] IMO noted that chapter XI-2 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code were in force for 159 States, which, together, accounted for just over 99 per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet.

119. In May 2006, IMO had adopted a regulatory framework on long-range identification and tracking of ships as a tool, inter alia, for enhancing the security of States. The corresponding carriage requirements were included in chapter V of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and had entered into force on 1 January 2008. IMO was working on the practical aspects of implementing the global system, which was expected to be fully operational by the end of 2009. In December 2008, IMO had developed international guidelines to enhance the security of ships that did not fall within the scope of chapter XI-2 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and to prevent those from being used as means or platforms to attack other ships or ports.

120. IMO had also worked closely with the World Customs Organization (WCO) to develop appropriate requirements to enhance the security of transportation of closed cargo transport units and of freight containers consistent with the WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade (known as the SAFE Framework).

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[6] See A/63/173, paras. 111 to 114.

121. In July 2008, the memorandum of understanding on the establishment of an integrated coast guard network for West and Central Africa, including the outcomes of the Dakar meeting of 2006, had been adopted by 20 and signed by 13 member States of the Maritime Organization of West and Central Africa and work was continuing to implement its provisions.

122. On the protection of vital shipping lanes, IMO had adopted a number of traffic separation schemes and routing measures. In areas where the number of incidents of piracy and armed robbery against ships were giving rise to concern, the IMO Assembly, in relation to the situation in waters off the coast of Somalia, had adopted resolution A.1002(25) on piracy and armed robbery against ships in waters off the coast of Somalia. On 29 January 2009, at an IMO-led meeting held pursuant to resolution A.1002(25) in Djibouti, 17 States had adopted and 9 had signed the Code of Conduct concerning the Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden (Djibouti Code of Conduct).

123. The **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO) advised that the Chairs of Inter-religious Dialogue for Intercultural Understanding were serving as a network to foster partnership between international academic centres, bringing together professors, researchers and specialists in the field. The annual meeting in May 2009 had set the priorities of the network for 2010.

124. The **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**, pursuant to paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 63/129, noted that its Terrorism Prevention Branch had continued to enhance its technical assistance delivery on legal and related capacity-building matters within the framework of its global project on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism. Related activities were undertaken in close coordination with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and in cooperation with other international and regional organizations, tapping on their competencies in special thematic or geographical areas.

125. The **World Bank** had conducted over 30 assessments, 11 jointly with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), on anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism compliance since 2001. Throughout the period, nearly 300 technical assistance missions had been performed on a bilateral or regional basis to strengthen all components of an anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism regime. In addition, the World Bank had undertaken 14 bilateral remittance corridor analyses that offered sending and receiving countries new information on the characteristics of remittance flows. That information had provided the basis for policy reviews to promote increased flows at lower costs, while enabling better compliance with anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism standards.

126. The World Bank was a lead entity of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Group on Tackling the Financing of Terrorism. The Working Group had published a report with findings that covered the challenges to the current approach to the financing of terrorism and recommendations on the way forward. The Bank was moving forward to supplement that report through a series of working papers that would cover issues such as the regulation of non-profit organizations, the improvement of international cooperation, the alternative remittance system regulation and new technological developments.

127. The World Bank had provided direct support to the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate in its assessment of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) by Egypt, Indonesia and Nigeria.

2. Other international organizations

128. The **International Atomic Energy Agency** (IAEA) stated that the membership of the IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database programme had continued to expand (103 member States and one non-member State). In 2008, 222 incidents had been reported by States, of which 119 had occurred in 2008 (the others had occurred earlier). Of those which had occurred in 2008, 15 involved illegal or unauthorized possession and related criminal activities, 16 involved thefts or losses of material, and 86 involved the recovery or discovery of uncontrolled or orphan material, unauthorized disposals and other unauthorized activities.

129. IAEA continued to consolidate the nuclear security needs of States into Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans, which served as a framework for implementing nuclear security activities and improvements. In 2008, an additional 10 States had approved their Plans, while a further 28 Plans were in various stages of development and discussion.

130. To help States assess the status of their technical and administrative arrangements, IAEA conducted nuclear security advisory and evaluation missions, as well as fact-finding and technical visits. There had been 21 missions during the year which had produced recommendations for nuclear security improvements in the requesting State.

131. Three new guides had been issued in 2008 in the IAEA Nuclear Security Series. Upcoming publications dealt with the security of radioactive sources, cybersecurity and the protection of sensitive information for nuclear security.

132. With regard to risk reduction, IAEA had assisted 12 States in upgrading, or preparing to upgrade, physical protection at nuclear facilities. Upgrades had also been prepared or implemented for the physical protection of radioactive material in nine States. More than 1,500 disused radioactive sources had been moved to secure storage. The IAEA also continued its involvement in projects to repatriate disused high-enriched uranium research reactor fuel.

133. IAEA continued to help States meet the nuclear security challenges associated with major public events. Assistance included security information, detection equipment and training, in addition to facilitating peer-based sharing of knowledge and expertise.

134. IAEA continued to work with other international and regional organizations in the area of nuclear security, in such areas as information sharing, promotion of relevant international legal instruments and training.[7]

135. The **International Criminal Police Organization** (INTERPOL) reported that the expansion of I-24/7, its secure global police communications system, had surpassed all expectation and that as of February 2009, 83 countries had expanded access, and INTERPOL was working with 50 countries towards that objective.

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[7] For further details, see http://www-ns.iaea.org/security.

136. In January 2009, INTERPOL had launched the first phase of I-link, a unique police tool available to users of I-24/7, enabling them to rapidly submit, record and access information. The system had been created to facilitate and streamline the exchange of international criminal police information, including terrorism-related information.

137. INTERPOL had also coordinated the circulation of alerts and warnings by means of specific tools, such as its colour-coded international notices system, and it had developed the *Bioterrorism Incident Pre-Planning and Response Guide* which was publicly available on its website.

138. INTERPOL was working with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs to develop complementary databases on biocrimes and bioincidents in order to prevent and respond to the bioterrorism threat.

139. The **Organization of American States** (OAS) reported on the activities of the secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, in particular the report of the rapporteur on its ninth regular session, held from 4 to 6 March 2009, as well as the Declaration on Strengthening Border Controls and International Cooperation in the Fight against Terrorism adopted on 6 March 2009.

140. The **Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons** reported that its Open-Ended Working Group on Terrorism continued to be a forum for the sharing of information on national and international experiences in counter-terrorism.

141. The **Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization** reported that a number of States had already brought into force the penal provisions criminalizing the act of carrying out a nuclear explosion or causing, encouraging, preparing for, or in any way intentionally participating in, such an explosion.

III. Status of international legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism[8]

142. Currently, there are 30 instruments, 16 of which are universal (13 instruments and 3 recent amendments) and 14 of which are regional, pertaining to the subject of international terrorism. Each instrument listed below is represented in tables 1 and 2 below by the letter shown on the left to reflect the status of the corresponding instrument:

A. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (entered into force on 4 December 1969): status as at 22 June 2009;[9]

B. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (entered into force on 14 October 1971): status as at 22 June 2009;[9]

C. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (entered into force on 26 January 1973): status as at 22 June 2009;[9]

D. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (entered into force on 6 August 1989): status as at 22 June 2009;[9]

E. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 (entered into force on 20 February 1977): status as at 22 June 2009;[10]

F. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979 (entered into force on 3 June 1983): status as at 22 June 2009;[10]

G. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980 (entered into force on 8 February 1987): status as at 8 June 2009;[11]

H. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna on 8 July 2005: status as at 8 June 2009;[11]

I. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 31 May 2009;[12]

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[8] The status information reflects information provided by the depositaries or information that is available on their respective websites. It does not take into account any treaty action that is under process at the time the tables below were created.

[9] Updated information may be found at http://www.icao.int/icao/en/leb/.

[10] Updated information may be found at http://treaties.un.org.

[11] Updated information may be found at http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Conventions/index.html.

[12] Updated information may be found at http://www.imo.org.

J. Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at London on 14 October 2005: status as at 31 May 2009;[12]

K. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 31 May 2009;[12]

L. Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at London on 14 October 2005: status as at 31 May 2009;[12]

M. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 (entered into force on 21 June 1998): status as at 22 June 2009;[9]

N. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997 (entered into force on 23 May 2001): status as at 22 June 2009;[10]

O. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999 (entered into force on 10 April 2002): status as at 22 June 2009;[10]

P. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 April 2005 (entered into force on 7 July 2007): status as at 22 June 2009;[10]

Q. Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed at a meeting held at the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in Cairo on 22 April 1998 (entered into force on 7 May 1999): status as at 12 May 2009;

R. Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, adopted at Ouagadougou on 1 July 1999 (entered into force on 7 November 2002): status as at 6 June 2006;

S. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, concluded at Strasbourg on 27 January 1977 (entered into force on 4 August 1978): status as at 27 January 2009;[13]

T. Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Strasbourg on 15 May 2003: status as at 22 June 2009;[13]

U. OAS Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, concluded at Washington, D.C., on 2 February

[13] Updated information may be found at http://www.coe.int.

1971 (entered into force on 16 October 1973): status as at 22 June 2009;[14]

V. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Algiers on 14 July 1999 (entered into force on 6 December 2002): status as at 31 January 2009;[15]

W. Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Addis Ababa on 8 July 2004: status as at 7 July 2008;[15]

X. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, signed at Kathmandu on 4 November 1987 (entered into force on 22 August 1988): all seven States members of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are parties to the Convention;

Y. Additional Protocol to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Islamabad on 6 January 2004 (entered into force on 12 January 2006): all seven States members of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are parties to the Additional Protocol;

Z. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, adopted at Shanghai on 15 June 2001 (entered into force on 29 March 2003): status as at 2 January 2009;

AA. Treaty on Cooperation among States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism, done at Minsk on 4 June 1999 (entered into force on 3 October 2000 for Tajikistan; on 5 December 2000 for Kazakhstan; on 6 February 2001 for Kyrgyzstan; on 22 August 2001 for the Republic of Moldova; on 28 December 2001 for Armenia; on 18 April 2004 for Belarus; and on 13 January 2005 for the Russian Federation): status as at 21 January 2009;

BB. Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, adopted at Bridgetown on 3 June 2002 (entered into force on 10 July 2003): status as at 22 June 2009;[14]

CC. Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, adopted at Warsaw on 16 May 2005 (entered into force on 1 June 2007): status as at 22 June 2009;[13]

DD. Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at Warsaw on 16 May 2005 (entered into force on 1 May 2008): status as at 22 June 2009.[13]

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[14] Updated information may be found at http://www.oas.org.

[15] Updated information may be found at http://www.africa-union.org.

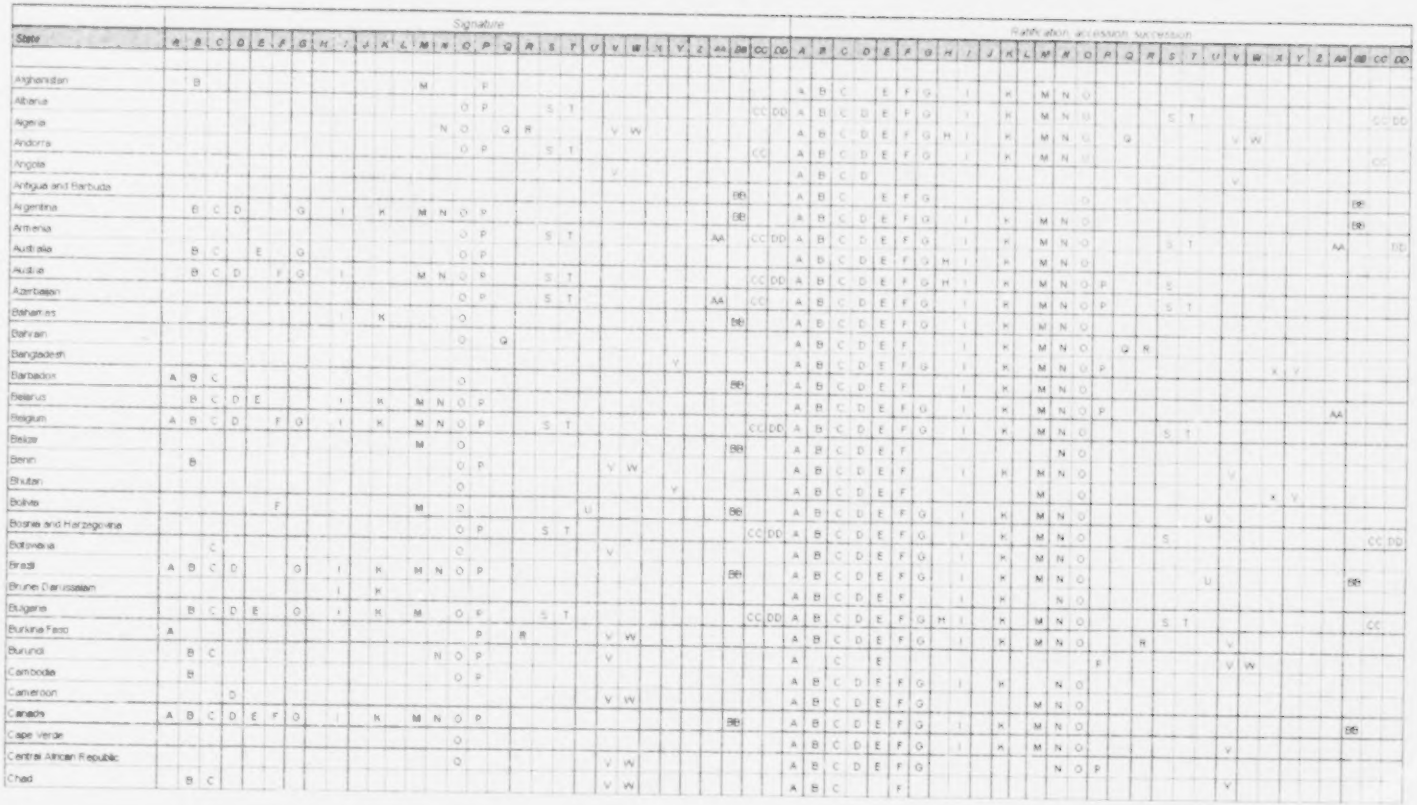
Table 1
Total participation in international conventions pertaining to international terrorism

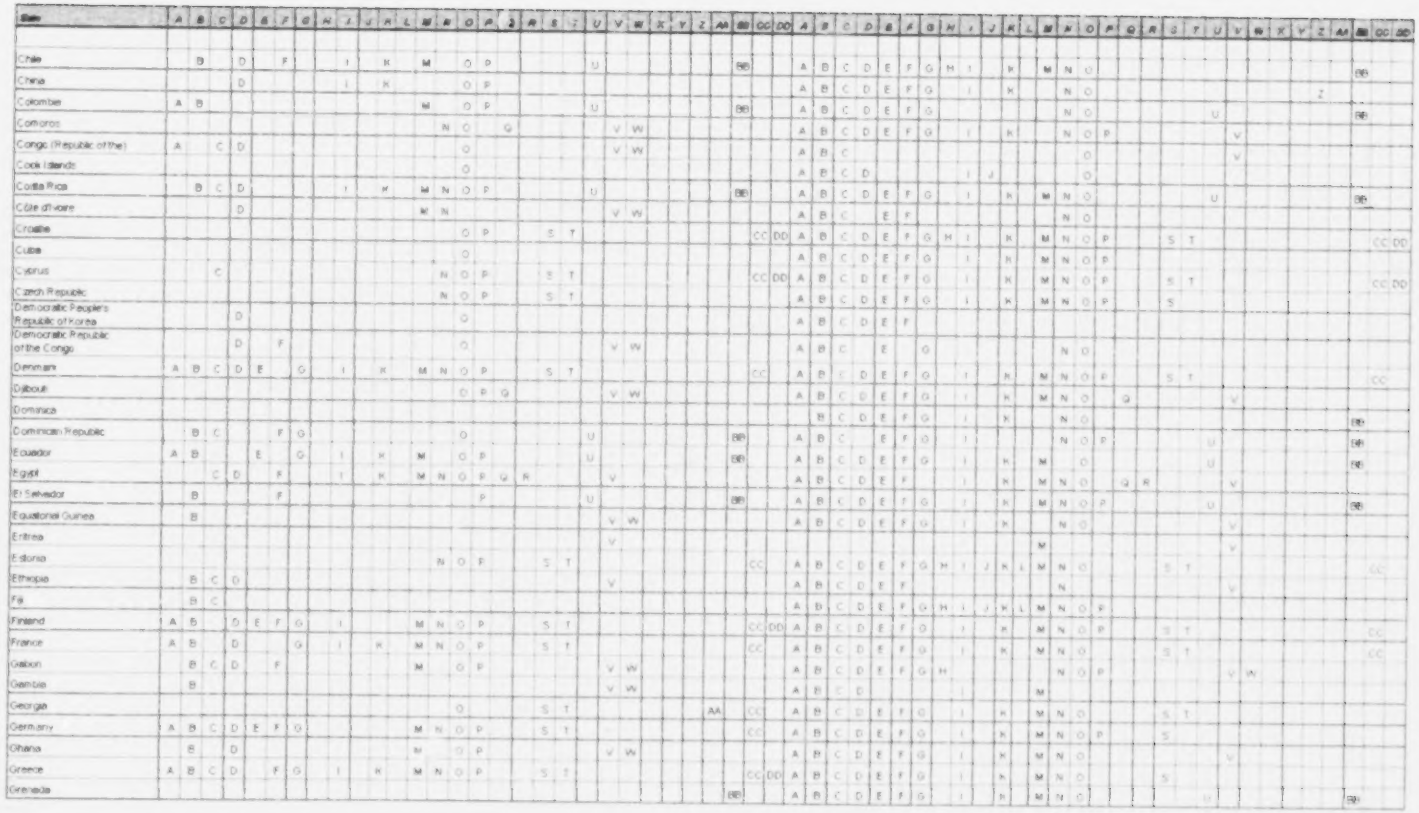
Signature																												
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*	*AA*	*BB*	*CC*	*DD*
40	76	59	61	25	39	45[a]	-	41	-	51	-	51	58	132	115	22[b]	8	47	46	19	48[c]	35[c]	-	7	-	8	33	43	32
Ratification, accession or succession[d]																												
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*	*AA*	*BB*	*CC*	*DD*
184	184	187	168	171	166	140[a]	26	152	8	140	6	140	161	168	54	17[b]	12[b]	46	29	15	37[c]	8	7	7	6	7	24	20	15

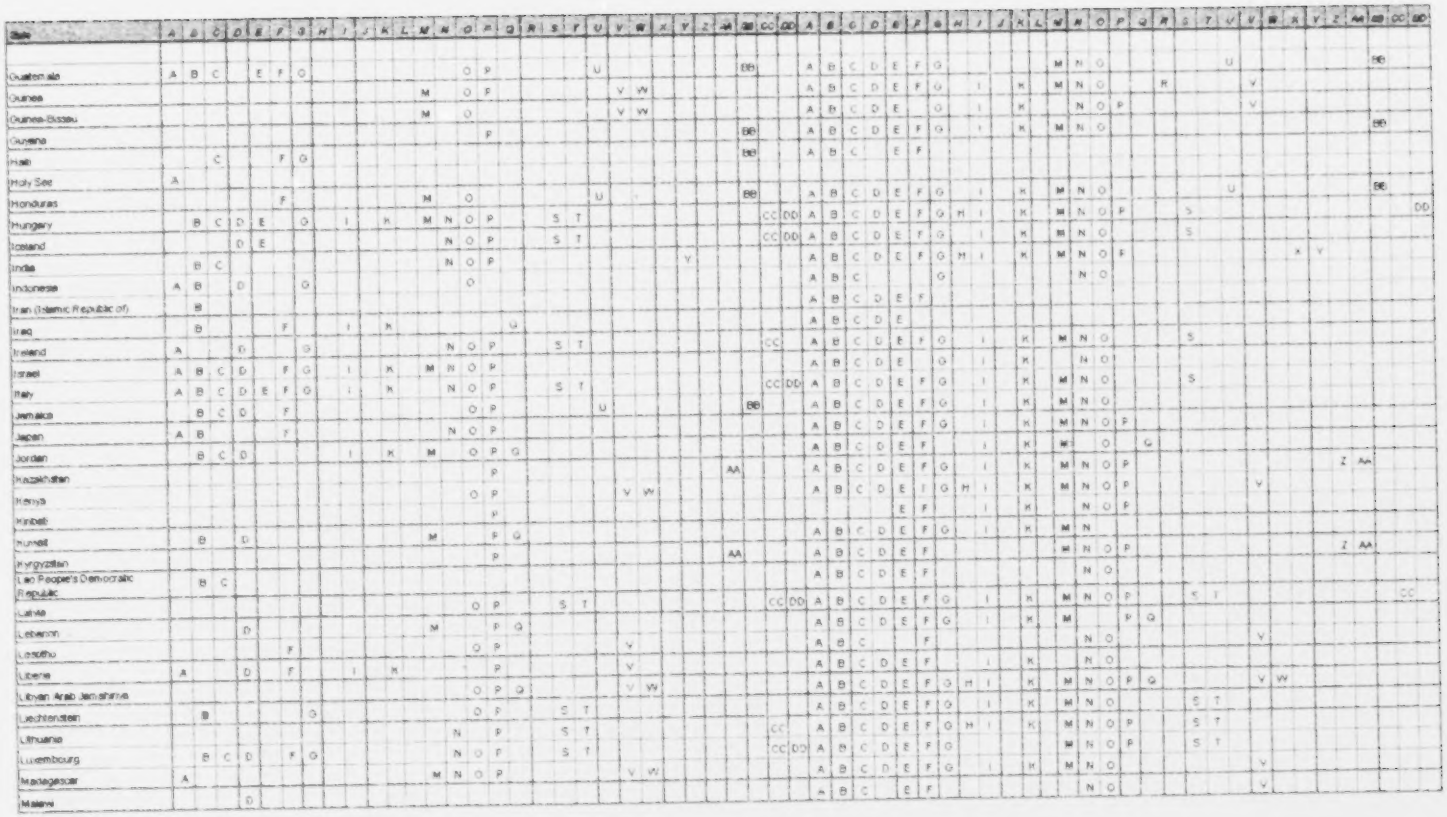
[a] Includes the European Atomic Energy Community, which is not listed in table 2.
[b] Includes the Palestinian Authority, which is not listed in table 2.
[c] Includes the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, which is not listed in table 2.
[d] Includes signatures not subject to ratification.

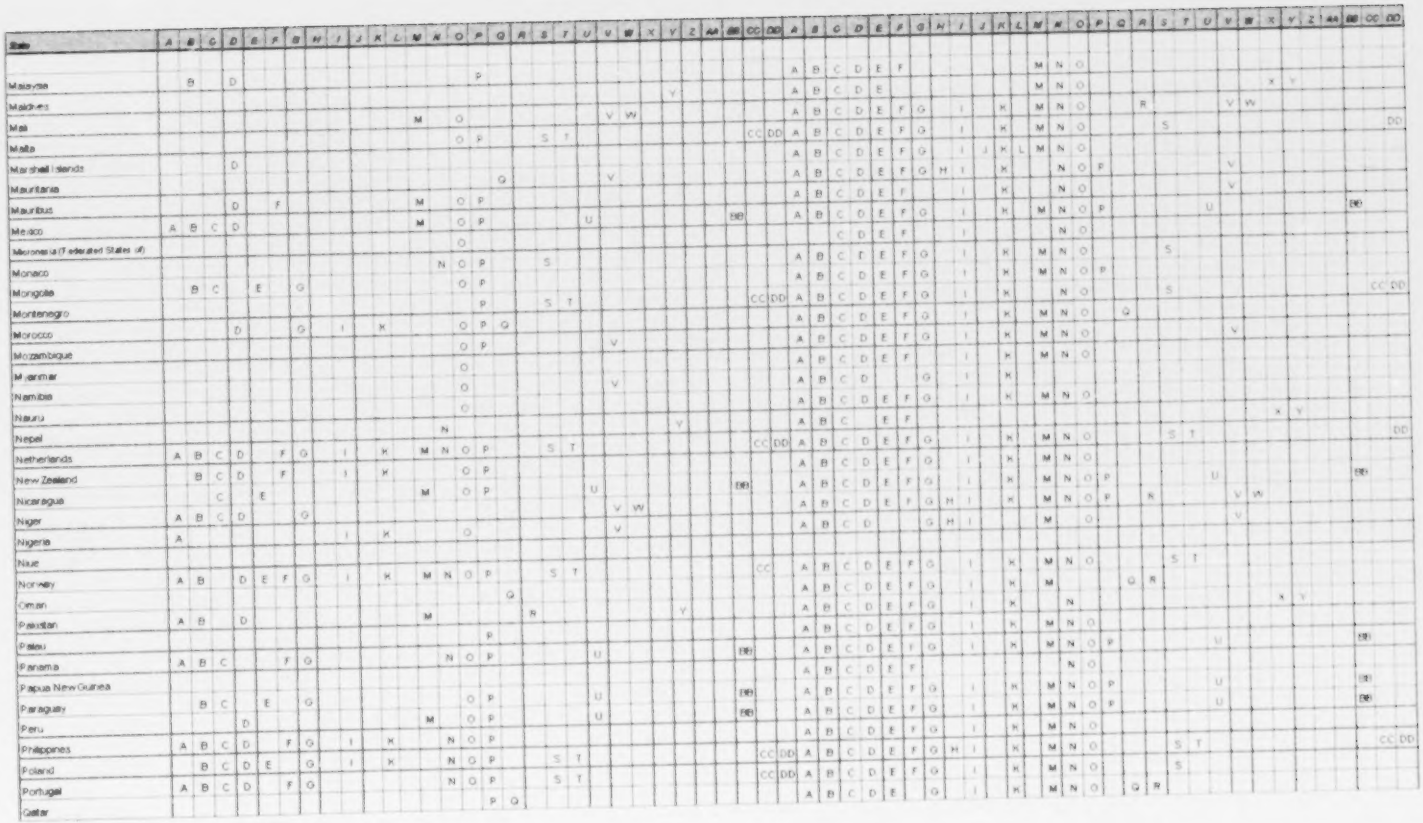
Table 2

Status of participation in international instruments pertaining to international terrorism









State	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD
Republic of Korea	A			D			G						M	N	O	P															A	B	C	D	E	F	G		I		K		M	N	O																		
Republic of Moldova															O	P			S	T							AA		CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T								AA		CC	DD		
Romania		B	C	D	E		G							N	O	P			S	T									CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T										CC	DD		
Russian Federation		B	C	D	E		G		I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T							AA		CC	DD	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		K		M	N	O	P			S	T							Z	AA		CC		
Rwanda		B	C		E										O	P						V	W							A	B	C	D	E	F	G							M	N	O							V									
Saint Kitts and Nevis															O													BB			B	C	D	E	F	G		I	J			M	N	O																	
Saint Lucia																												BB			A	B	C	D				I		K																					
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				D											O													BB			A	B	C	D	E	F		I		K			N	O																	
Samoa															O																A	B	C	D				I				M		O																	
San Marino															O				S	T									CC	DD														N	O				S														
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United Republic of Tanzania																						V	W								A	B	C	D		F	G		I				M	N	O							V									
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IV. Recent developments related to General Assembly resolution 51/210

143. By its resolution 62/71, the General Assembly reaffirmed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee established by Assembly resolution 51/210. The Ad Hoc Committee convened its thirteenth session from 29 June to 2 July 2009.[16]

V. Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism

144. ICAO currently managed an aviation security training programme through a network of 18 ICAO designated Aviation Security Training Centres around the world.

145. In coordination with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate, ICAO had organized its first regional seminar on Machine Readable Travel Documents, biometrics and security standards in early April 2009 in Nigeria. ICAO had also convened its fourth worldwide symposium and exhibition on ICAO Machine Readable Travel Documents, biometrics and security standards, at its headquarters in Montreal in October 2008. In addition, two regional workshops on travel document security and the implementation of ICAO Machine Readable Travel Documents standards and specifications, co-hosted by OAS and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism secretariat, had been held in Latin America. Six regional workshops and five technical assessments had been conducted in coordination with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Beyond efforts to impart information and guidance, ICAO continued to provide States and international organizations with operational assistance in the implementation of Machine Readable Travel Documents-related projects.

146. IMO reported that subregional workshops on the implementation of chapter XI-2 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code had been held in Barbados for States from the Caribbean area and in Bulgaria for States in Central and Eastern Europe in May 2009. Since the launch of its global technical cooperation programme in 2002, IMO had delivered a total of 184 technical cooperation security-related events (59 regional or subregional and 75 national seminars/workshops/training courses and 50 country needs assessment and advisory missions). Some 6,300 people had been trained in the process.

147. UNESCO planned to organize a meeting of the Secretaries-General of the European and Arab national commissions for UNESCO and the intergovernmental organizations of both regions, within the framework of the Euro-Arab dialogue, for the second part of 2009.

148. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime noted that since January 2008, 70 countries had been provided with country-specific direct assistance and 20 regional and subregional workshops had been organized. That brought the total number of member States that had been supported in ratifying and implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism since the launch of the

[16] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/64/37).

global project in January 2003 to 165. More than 8,600 national criminal justice officials had been provided with specialized briefings on the provisions and practical application of those international instruments, of which approximately 2,050 had been trained since January 2008. More than a dozen technical assistance tools had been developed. Those included model legislative provisions against terrorism and the Electronic Legal Resources on International Terrorism, a legal database containing the status of ratification of the international legal counter-terrorism instruments, relevant national legislation and case law.

149. In-depth training assistance delivery required expanded services in specialized areas of expertise of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, such as international cooperation in criminal matters; nuclear, biological and chemical terrorism; maritime terrorism; financing of terrorism; and rule of law aspects of countering terrorism. New specialized assistance tools were developed and existing tools refined in order to fully cover the evolving international legal framework and assist Member States with the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Increased substantive and financial support from Member States was required to meet those challenges.

150. IAEA had organized 14 national and 16 regional training courses focusing on the physical protection of nuclear material in use, storage and transport and associated facilities, including State systems of accounting for and control of nuclear material. More than 750 participants from more than 90 States had received prevention training. IAEA had also provided training to enhance State capabilities for detecting, interdicting and responding to illegal acts involving nuclear and other radioactive material and associated facilities. During 2008, training courses of that kind, including 18 national, 12 regional and three international courses, had been convened for more than 870 individuals from more than 80 States. Three regional workshops on illicit trafficking information and two regional workshops on information and computer security had been conducted during the year. IAEA had also given priority to the development of nuclear security education mechanisms.

151. In 2008, IAEA had provided bilateral legislative assistance to more than 20 countries on all aspects of nuclear law, including nuclear security. During the period, IAEA had held a workshop on implementing legislation in nuclear security for selected African countries.

152. INTERPOL, within the framework of its Bioterrorism Prevention Programme launched in 2005, had organized five regional workshops and five regional train-the-trainer sessions, at which 533 participants from 115 countries were trained. It had also organized two table-top exercises on preventing bioterrorism, one in December 2007 in France (with international representation) and the other in August 2008 in Malaysia (for the Asia-Pacific region). Further train-the-trainer sessions on preventing bioterrorism and table-top exercises were planned. INTERPOL was also organizing fellowship programmes which would enable police officers to spend some time at INTERPOL within the Bioterrorism Prevention Programme in order to share their national expertise and develop national bioterrorism response plans or units. INTERPOL had also been developing e-learning modules in order to provide educational materials to a wider audience on bioterrorism prevention and response.

153. OAS had organized various seminars and workshops through the secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism. In 2008, the secretariat had conducted 115 activities, training courses and technical assistance missions,

benefiting over 2,700 participants through nine programmes in five areas: border controls, critical infrastructure protection, counter-terrorism legislative assistance and combating terrorism financing, strengthening strategies on emerging terrorist threats (crisis management), and international cooperation and partnerships. Key achievements included the development of new methodologies, workshops on best practices and crisis management exercises, and expansion of international partnerships.

154. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons had hosted a seminar on multilateral approaches to non-proliferation: chemical dimension, co-organized with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, in March 2009, in order to promote cooperation among international organizations in enhancing non-proliferation standards and arrangements in practice at the regional and national levels.

155. The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization reported that the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission was carrying out a programme of legal technical assistance, including regional, subregional or national seminars and workshops, assistance to State signatories upon request, maintenance of a database and preparation of documentary information of national implementation measures, and punctual collaboration with other international and non-governmental organizations.

VI. Publication of the third edition of *International Instruments related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism*

156. The Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, was engaged in the preparation for publication of the third edition of *International Instruments related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism*. Following the issuance of the French version of the publication in February 2008, the English version was issued in May 2008 and the Spanish version is expected to be issued in September 2009. Work was under way to publish it in the remaining United Nations official languages.